An aerial night photograph of Radom, Poland, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous lights from buildings and streets. A prominent church spire is visible in the upper left quadrant. The city is illuminated against a dark sky, with light trails from traffic on the roads. The overall scene captures the vibrant atmosphere of a city at night.

The history of Radom

General information

Radom is located in the Masovian Voivodeship in central-eastern Poland. More than 200,000 people live there. The city has a rich history. The first mention of it was made in 1155. The name "Radom" comes from the name Radomir or the Radomierzan tribe.



Legend



According to legend, near the city, a certain young man once found himself in an enchanted village. It was a land incredibly beautiful and dazzling. At one point, he uttered the sentence, "I would love to build a home here," ("Rad dom bym tu zbudował") thus breaking the enchantment of the village. This freed its inhabitants. In exchange for it, the castle of Radom was built there.



**VIII & IX
Centuries**



Land from the Vistula to the Pilica River was named the Radom Wilderness. The first settlers settled in the valleys of rivers and on clearings. The first settlement was built by the Mleczna River. A new social organization - Opole, was established, based on the common use of land.



X

Century

A fortified settlement in Radom was built by the Mleczna River, on an artificial hill. It had an area of 1.4 ha and was 3 to 7 m high. The largest of the settlements had 400-500 inhabitants. One of the cemeteries dates back to the 10th-11th century.



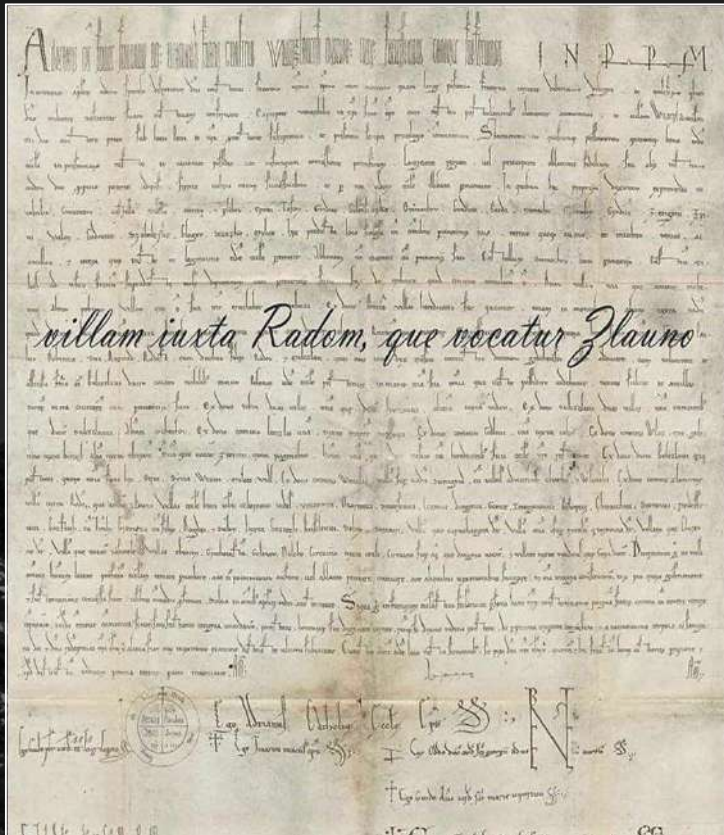


XI

Century



In 1018, the stronghold was the center of the march of the armed troops of Bolesław the Brave. It also became the seat of the castellany of Radom, a military crew was stationed there. In the Radom Forest there were "settlement clusters" - in the cleared areas there was farming and cattle breeding.



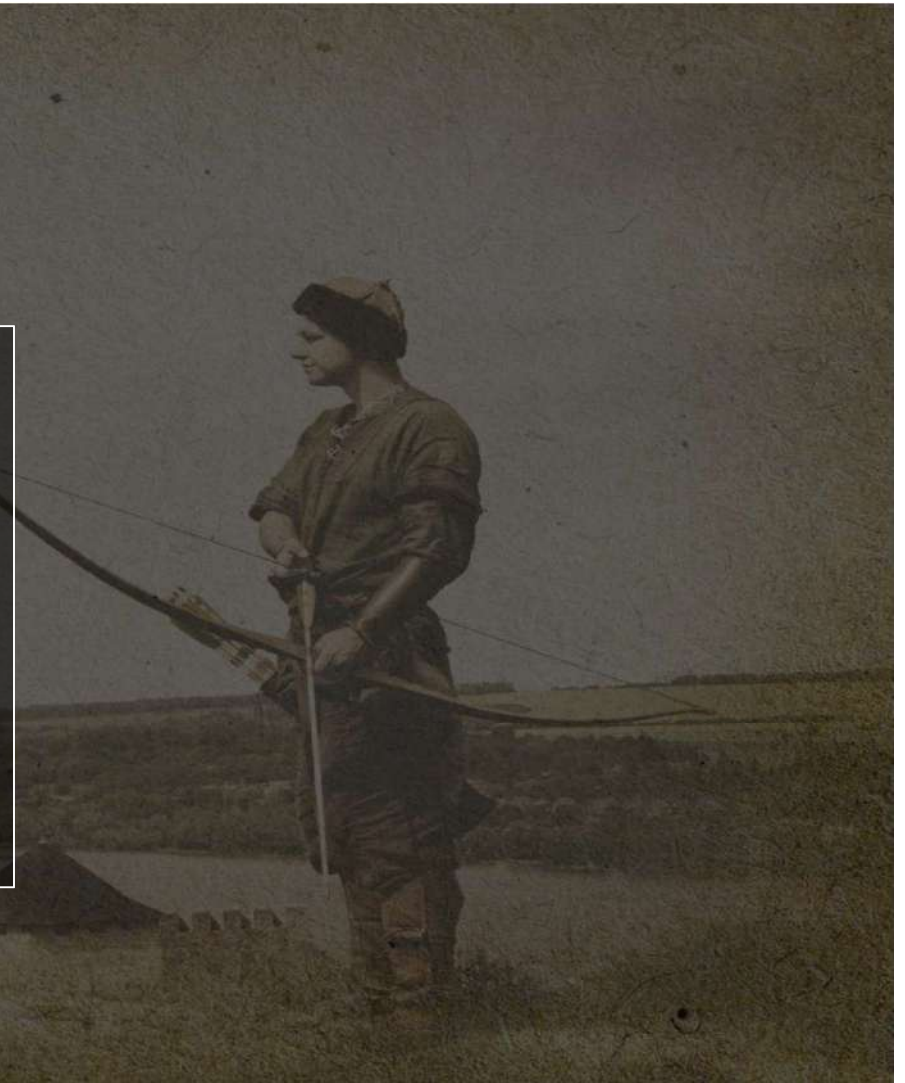
The first mention of Radom comes from 1155, in the bull of Pope Hadrian IV. It tells about the village of Slauno, which was supposed to belong to the Wrocław bishopric. In the Middle Ages, the location of a smaller town in relation to a larger one - Radom and Slauno - was also determined.



XII

Century

A shopping center in the area was established. Hunters and other settlers exchanged their goods there. The church attracted local people to masses and other religious events. The city of Radom was also visited by early Piast rulers. The settlement, at the turn of the 12th and 14th centuries, turned into an early medieval town.



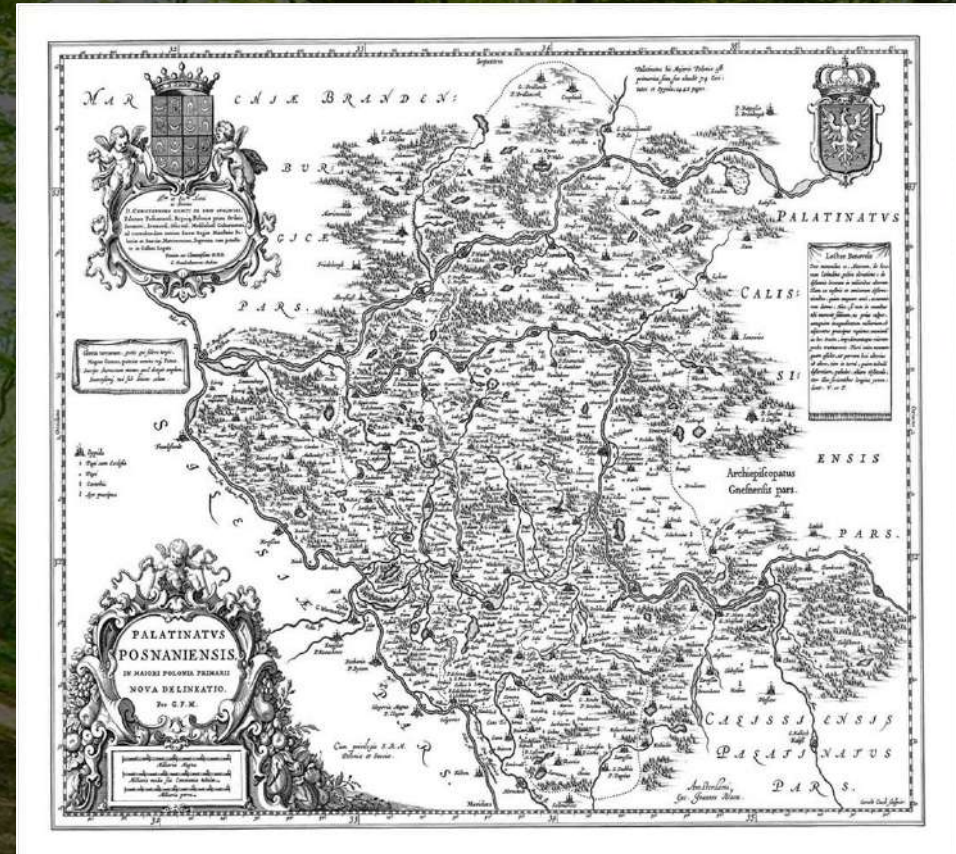


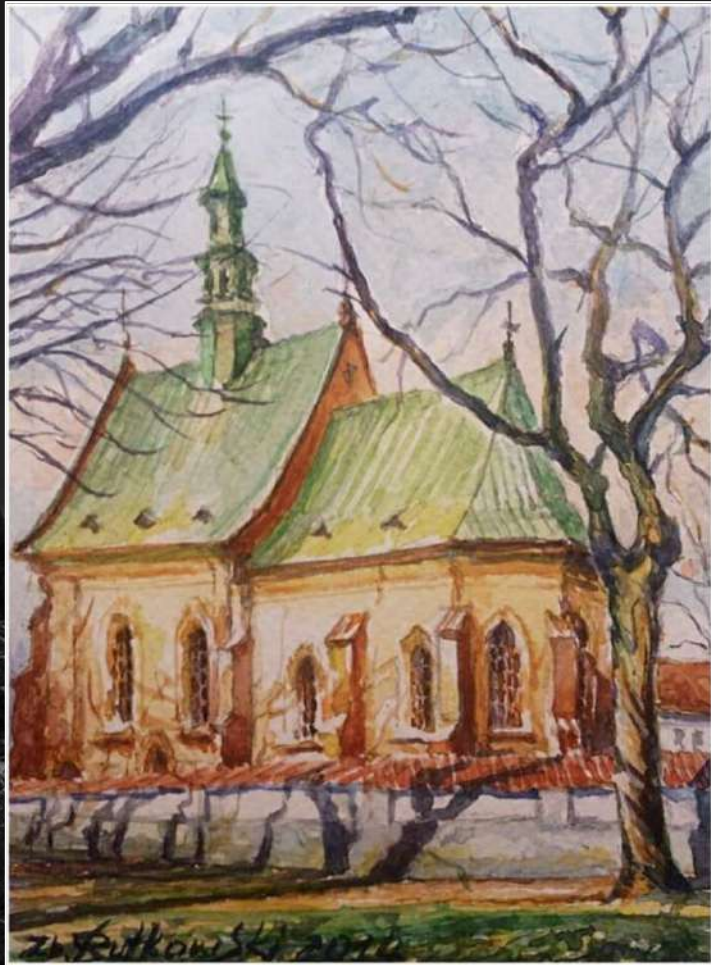
XIII

Century

General information

The Gniezno-Kiev trade route was formed. It led through the forest, wilderness, meadows and rivers. Merchant carts could travel freely, they were defended by knights





In 1216, a wooden church of St. Wenceslaus was established in the settlement's area. There was also a second church - St. Peter's, after which the hillfort was named 'Piotrówka' (from the name Peter's Hill).



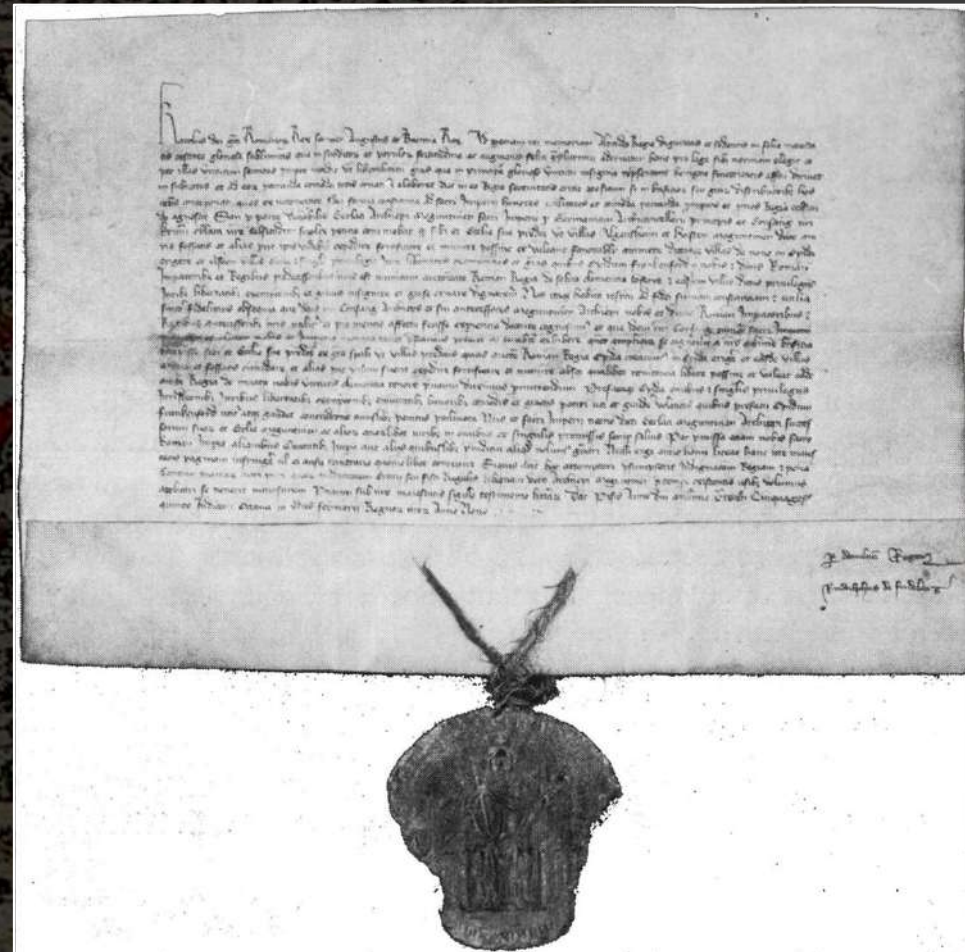
XIV

Century

New Radom Town was built by the order of King Casimir the Great. Its construction took about 20 years. It differed from other Polish towns, having much smaller plots of land. In 1350, the Radom bailiwick was bought by Konrad of Warsaw, and it was invaded by Lithuanian nomads.



Fourteen years later, through a royal document, German law was introduced in New Radom Town, replacing the previous Magdeburg law. Power was vested in a lifelong bailiff, who had complete judicial authority. Radom also became the seat of a castellany, becoming an important economic and administrative center.



In 1383, the agreement that elected Jadwiga of Anjou as queen was signed at the royal castle in Radom. Władysław Jagiełło was also present at the Radom castle on multiple occasions.





XV

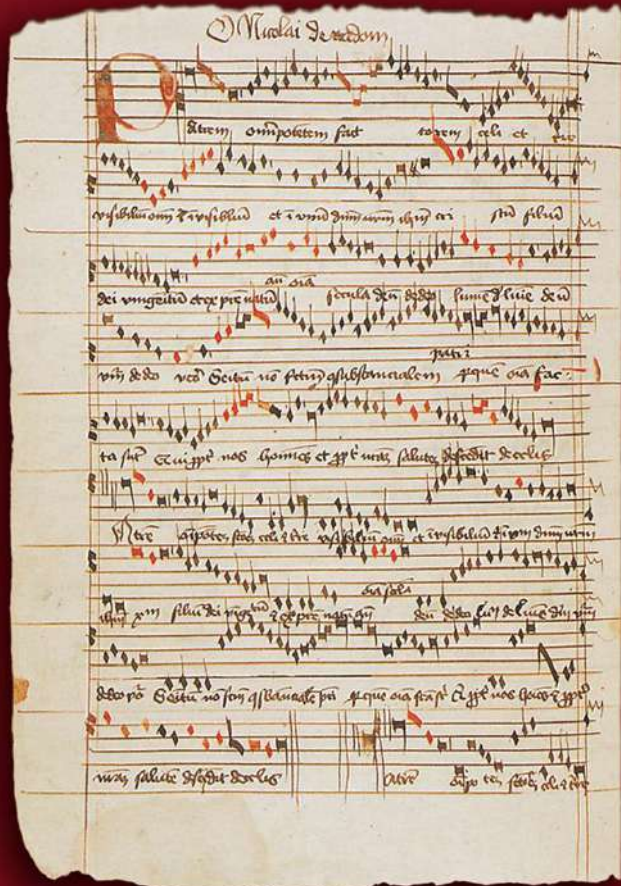
Century



In 1401, Władysław Jagiełło and members of the Royal Council arrived in Radom, accompanied by a delegation from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Union of Vilnius was renewed. Around 1409-1410, Poland prepared for war with the Teutonic Order. Many knights from Radom participated in the Battle of Grunwald, such as Dobrogost Czarny from Odrzywoł, Mikołaj Poława from Taczów, and Hińcza from Rogów. The Grand Master of the Teutonic Order was allegedly killed by a brave person from Radom or his squire.

In 1468, the Bernardine fathers settled in Radom. During this century, Radom flourished economically and politically. It became a royal city and received numerous privileges. Beautiful buildings, including houses, were constructed.



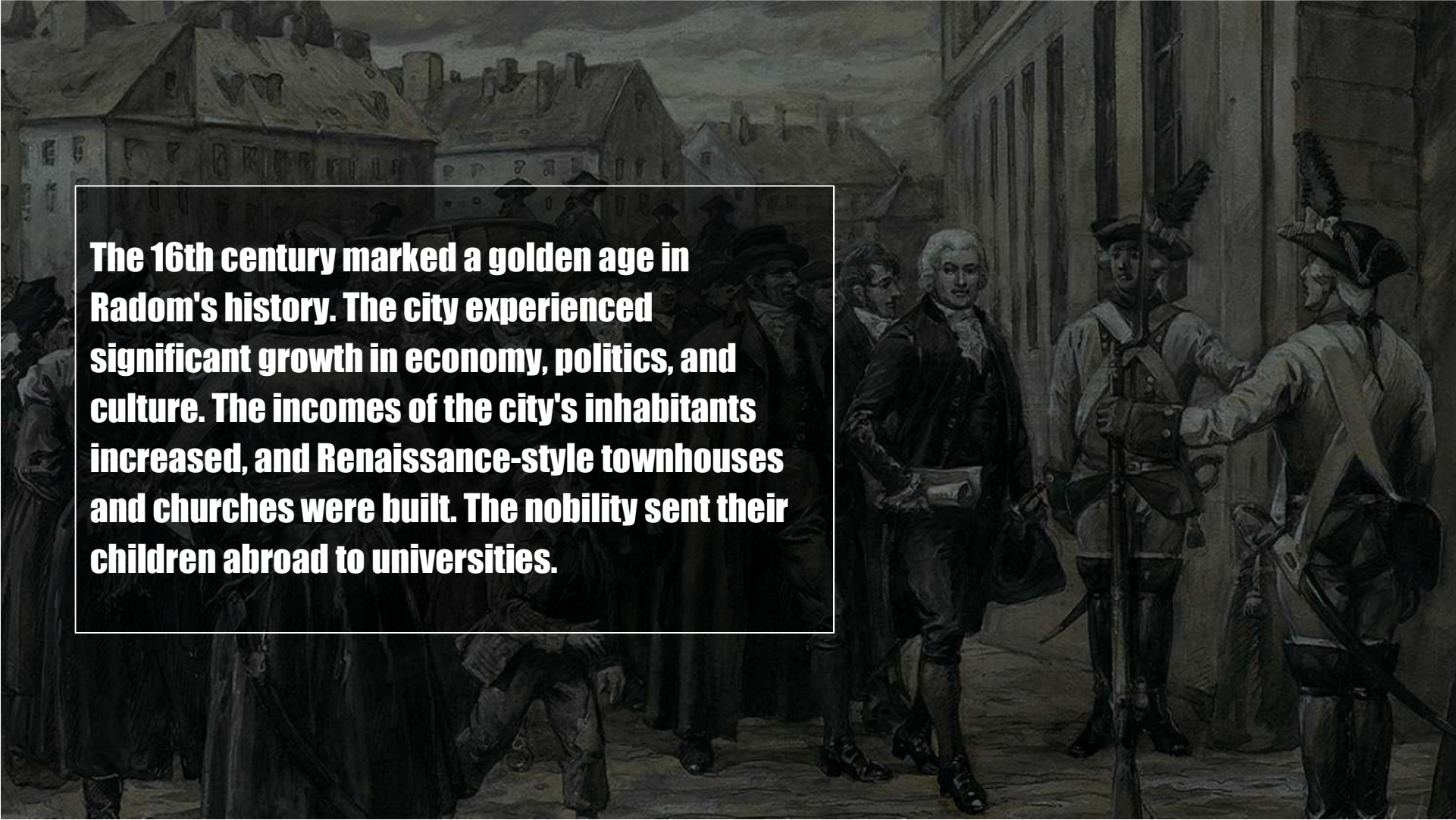


The great composer Mikolaj of Radom (the greatest known Polish composer of medieval polyphonic music) also emerged in this period. The first Sejm (parliament) with recorded notes convened in 1493.



XVI

Century



The 16th century marked a golden age in Radom's history. The city experienced significant growth in economy, politics, and culture. The incomes of the city's inhabitants increased, and Renaissance-style townhouses and churches were built. The nobility sent their children abroad to universities.



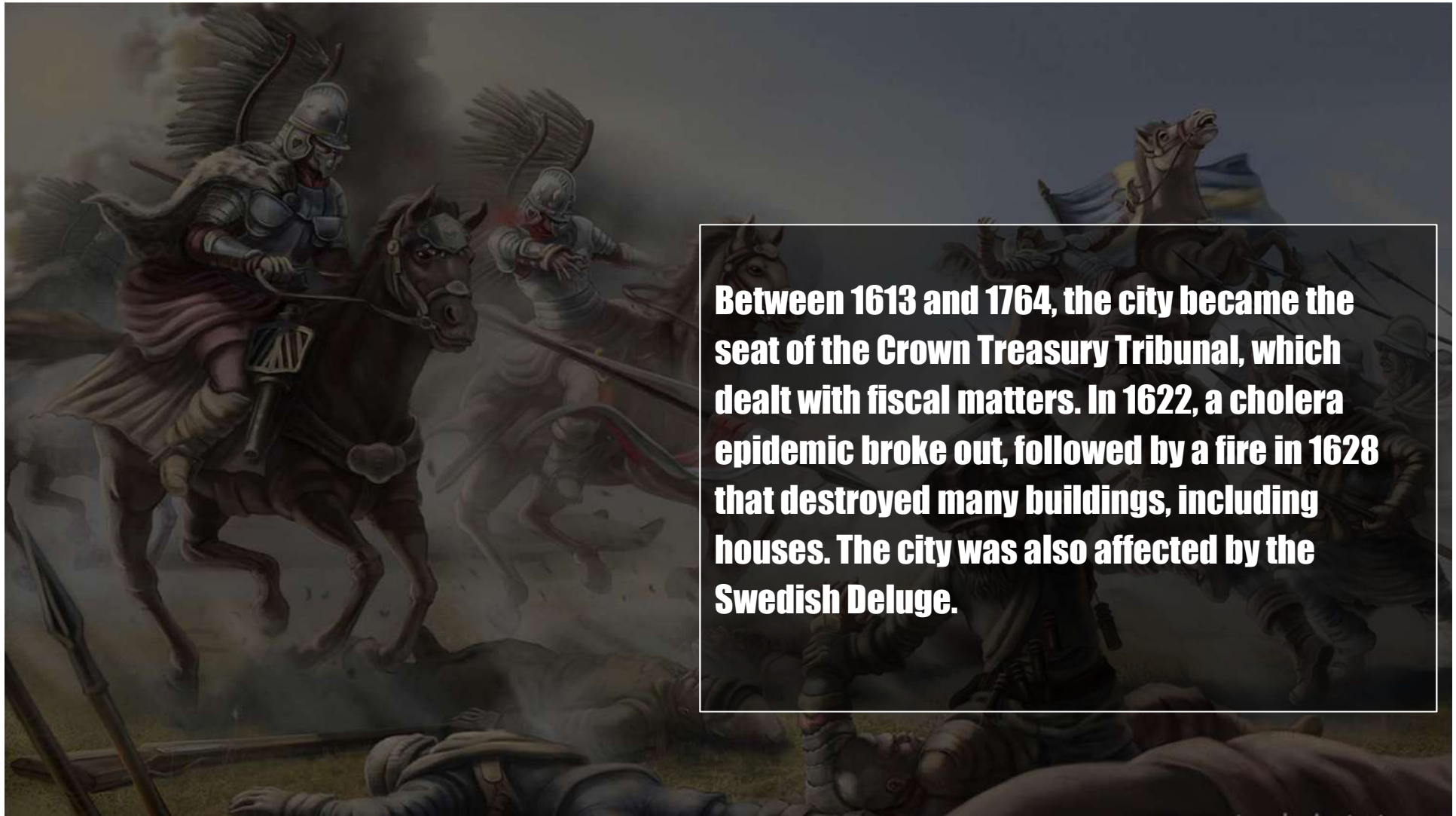
In 1507, the construction of the Gothic church and Benedictine monastery was completed. King Sigismund I the Old and his wife also visited Radom. In 1550, the notable Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski from Czarnolas visited Radom to attend to his estate matters.



In 1554, a census was conducted, listing 233 houses inhabited by around 2,000 people. Jews became present in Radom's crafts and trade in the years 1567-1568. In 1588, Stanisław Gostomski of Leżenica became the starost of Radom. Eight years later, a papal entourage arrived in Radom from Itža.



**XVII
Century**



Between 1613 and 1764, the city became the seat of the Crown Treasury Tribunal, which dealt with fiscal matters. In 1622, a cholera epidemic broke out, followed by a fire in 1628 that destroyed many buildings, including houses. The city was also affected by the Swedish Deluge.


In 1660, the city had only 37 houses and about 400 residents left due to the ravages of the Swedish forces. The Swedish forces also destroyed the castle and the Benedictine monastery. The Gaški House remains as a remnant of that time.





XVIII

Century

A map of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, showing various voivodeships and cities. The map is overlaid with a dark green background. A white-bordered box contains text about the Jewish community in Radom and King Augustus II the Strong's decrees. To the right of the text box is a portrait of King Augustus II the Strong in armor and a blue cape, holding a sword. The map labels include: PARNANSKIE, DORPACKIE, WENDEŃSKIE, INFLANTY, POLOCKIE, WILĘSKIE, KALISKIE, WOLYSKIE, KRAKOWSKIE, RUSKIE, and PODOLSKIE. Cities like Warszawa, Lwów, and Kamieniec are also marked.

At the turn of the centuries, the Jewish community in Radom began to develop. In 1724, King Augustus II the Strong issued a decree in Grodno ordering Jews to leave the city. In 1750, the division of the Sandomierz Voivodeship into Sandomierz and Radom counties was solidified, making Radom an independent city.





In 1783, heavy rains flooded the city. News of the 1791 Polish Constitution reached Radom, leading to celebratory masses. The Four-Year Sejm passed a law that turned all city lands into city property, and some areas were available for purchase.

Partie II-
de la
GALICIE OCCIDENTALE,
contenant les Cercles

Between January and October 1795, Radom was occupied by Austrian forces and became part of Galicia. The Austrian rule brought high taxes and the removal of Polish officials.

WEST-GALIZIEN,
II^{tes} Blatt.
enthaltend den

**KONSKIER, RADO, MER,
JOZEFOWER und OPATOWER
KREIS.**

Nach Metzburg und Pözi
Jannons Charta
und andern berühmten Hülfsmitteln
neu entworfen
W I E N,
Im Verlage des Hans und Jodanis Compagnie
1783.



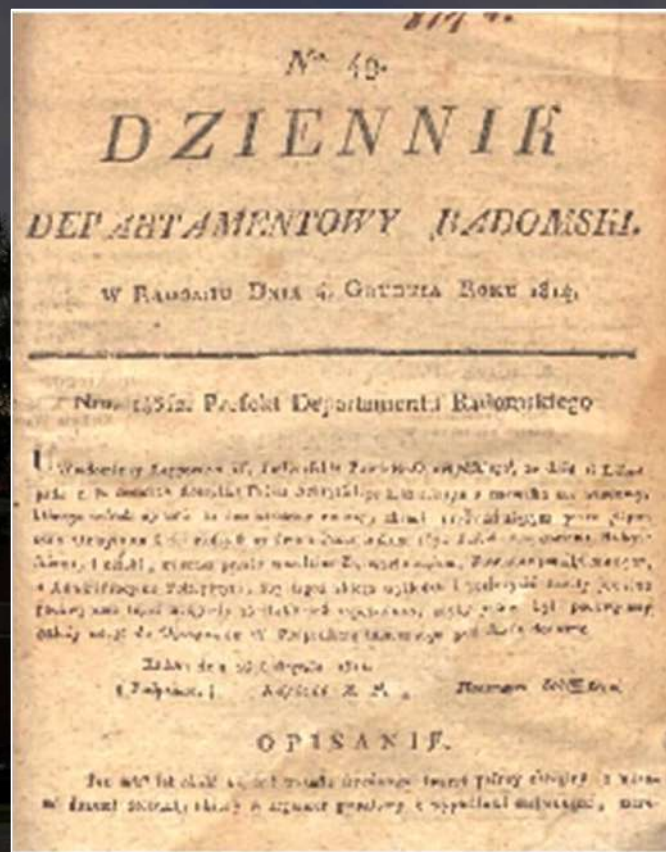
Explication des Abréviés
Cercles, Bourgs, Villages
Fronts de Province par les Couleurs
Chapelles et Routes & Station de Post
Limites des différentes Provinces
Limites des Cercles
C. Gymnase & Lycée principaux d'étude
C. Mines d'Argent, de Plomb & de Fer.
Espèces de pierre.

Die Buchstaben sind folgende Erklärung
A. Der Koniskier, B. Radomer, C. Jozefower
und D. der Opatower Kreis.
KRAJE Städte & Marktflecken Dörfer
Fingerringe, Eisenwerke, Blei-
Gruben und Kupfer- & Zinnminen
Grenze zwischen den vormaligen Provinzen
Grenze zwischen den Kreisen
Gymnasien & Schulen
Silber, Kupfer & Zinn
Eisenwerke, Blei- & Zinnminen

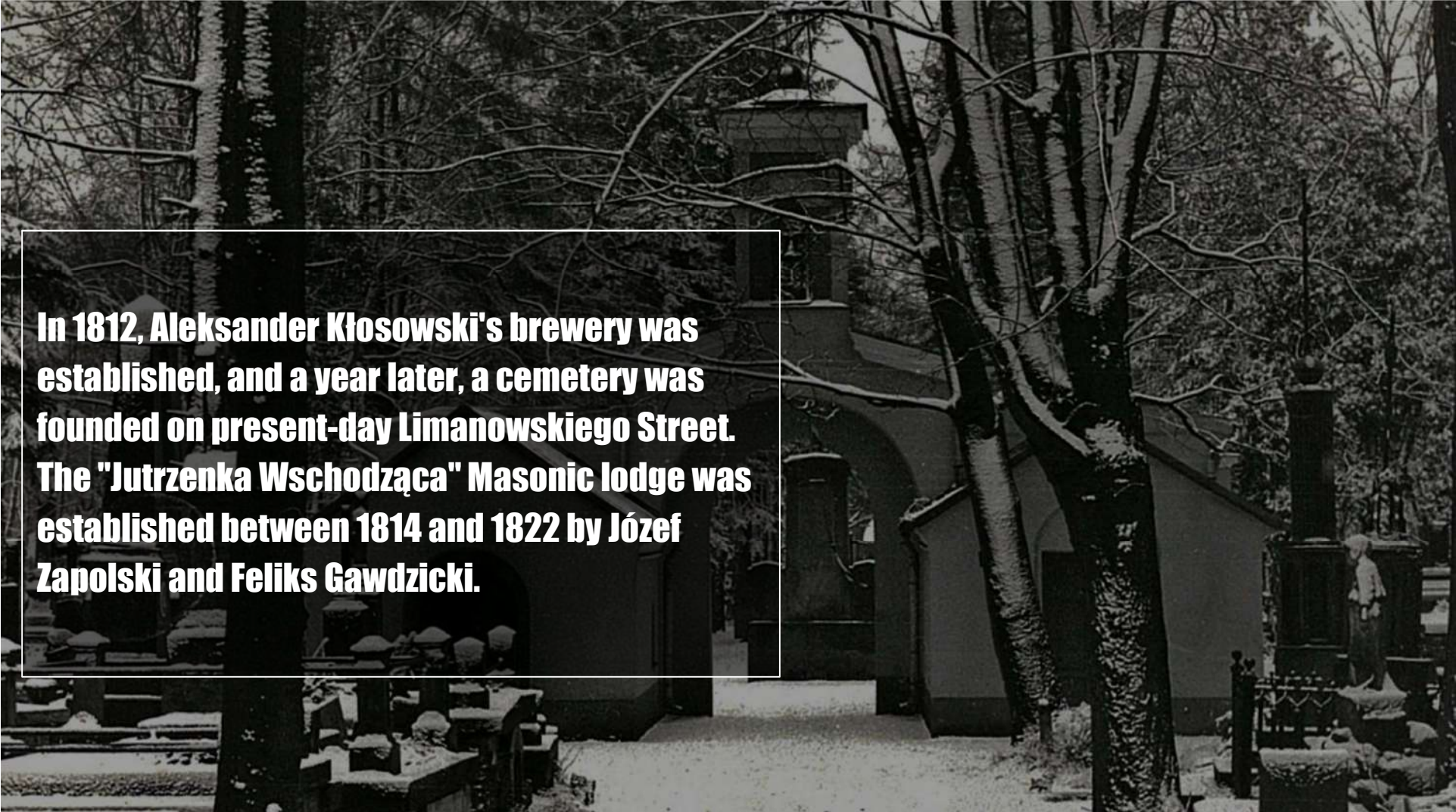


XIX

Century



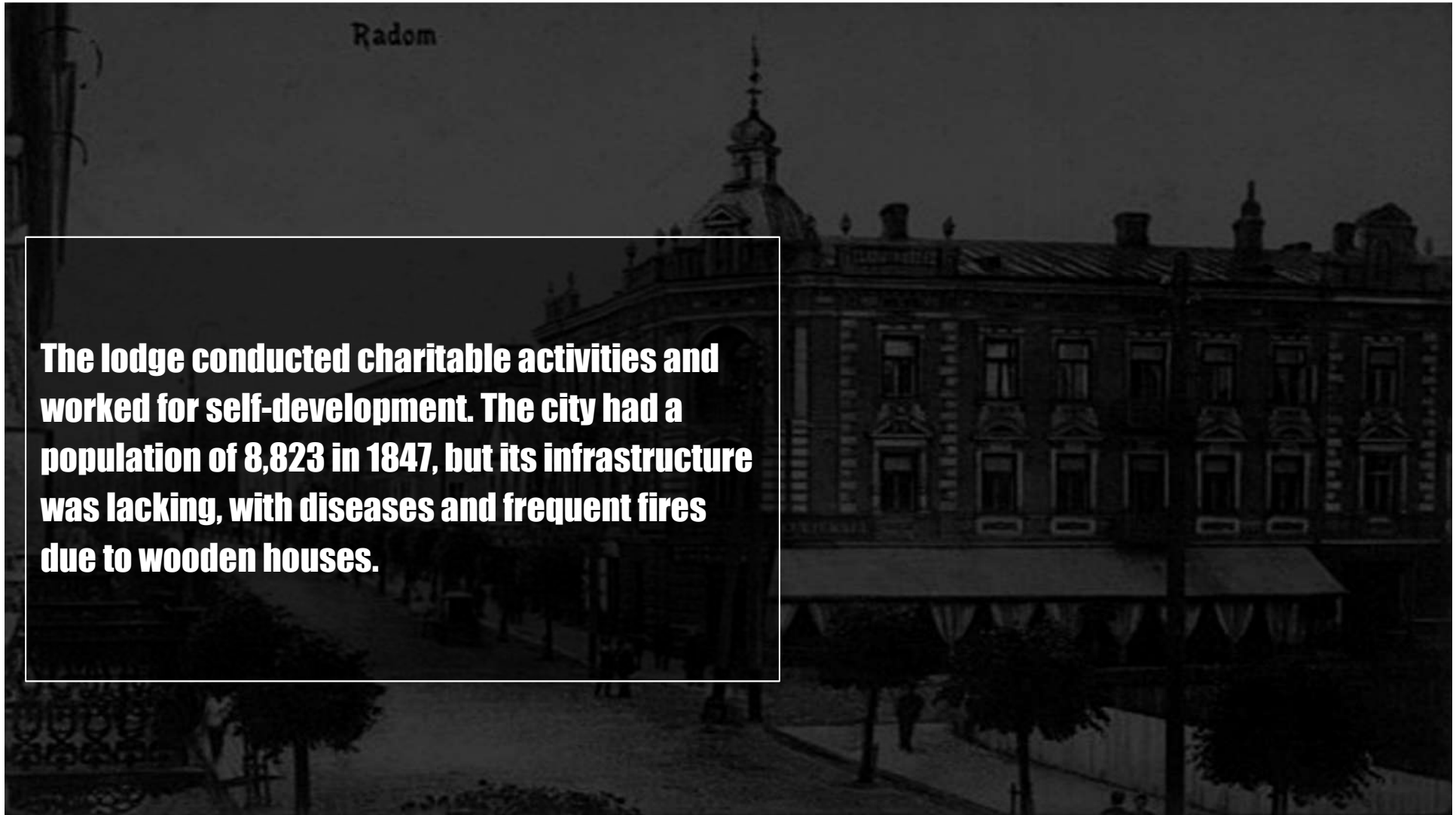
At the beginning of the 19th century, Radom had 1,742 inhabitants and was one of the fastest-growing cities in Poland. The city's first printing house was established, and the "Dziennik Departamentowy Radomski" containing important legal acts, was founded under Józef Małachowski's initiative.



In 1812, Aleksander Kłosowski's brewery was established, and a year later, a cemetery was founded on present-day Limanowskiego Street. The "Jutrzenka Wschodząca" Masonic lodge was established between 1814 and 1822 by Józef Zapolski and Feliks Gawdzicki.

Radom

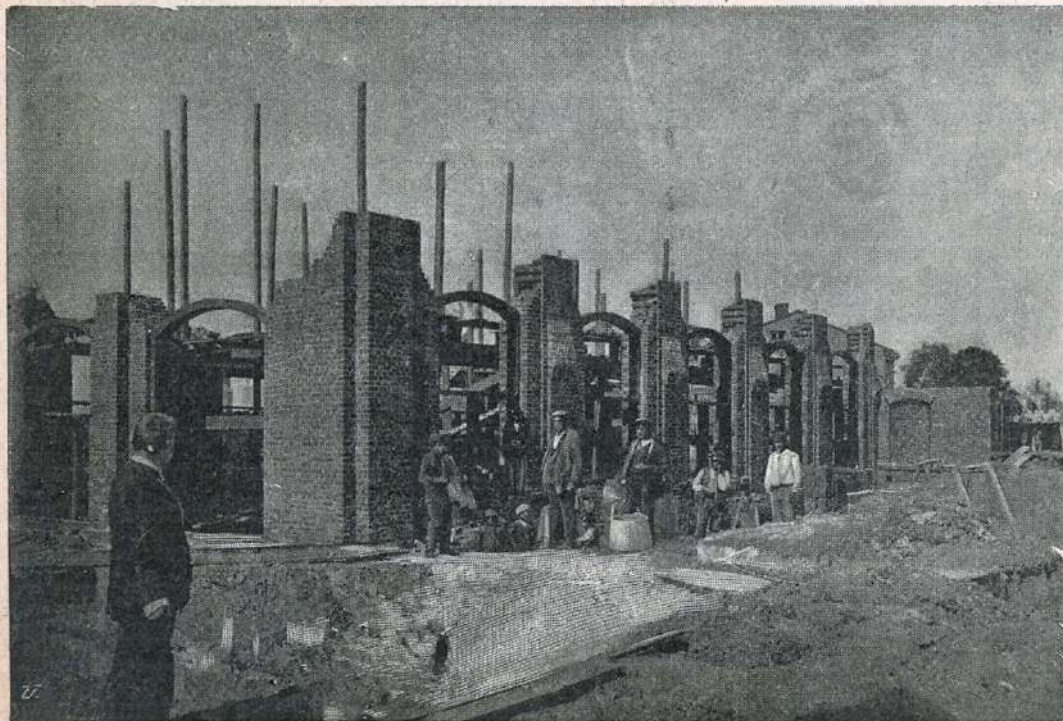
The lodge conducted charitable activities and worked for self-development. The city had a population of 8,823 in 1847, but its infrastructure was lacking, with diseases and frequent fires due to wooden houses.





XX

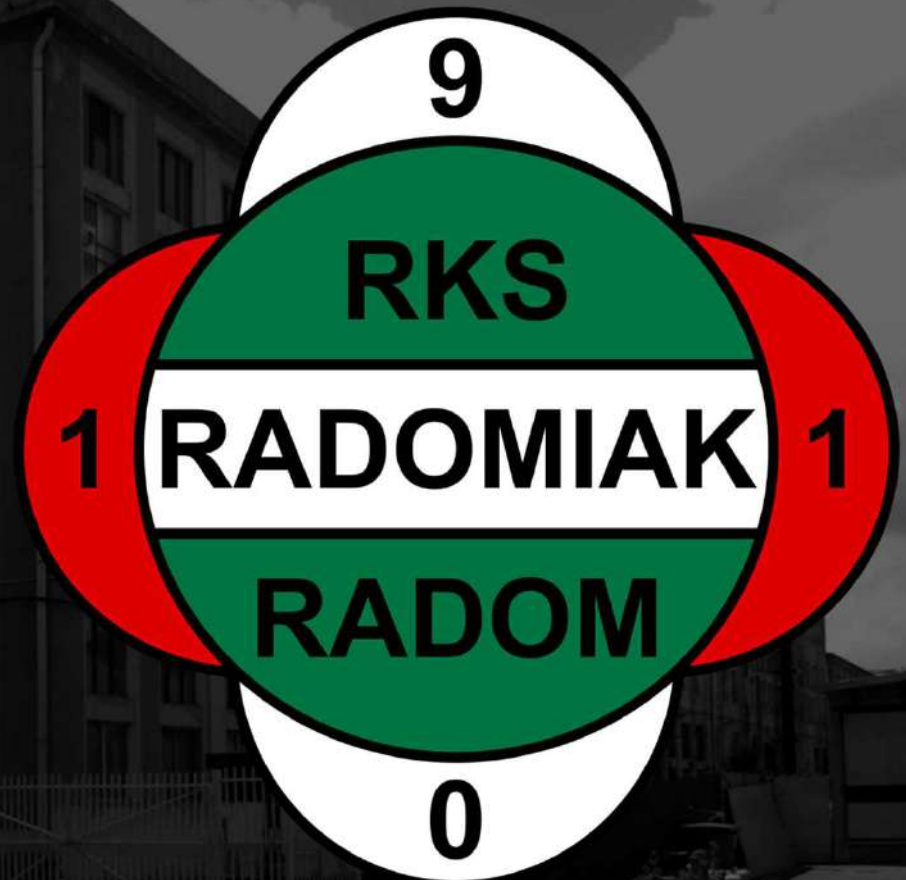
Century



Budowa stacji centralnej w Radomiu.

In the early 20th century, Radom saw the construction of its first power plant and electric streetlights. In the 1930s, the Central Industrial District was established, including Radom, leading to significant industrial growth

In 1910, Radom Sports Society was founded, which later evolved into RKS Radomiak Radom. By 1923, the city had 50,000 inhabitants. In 1923, the cigarette factory was established under the Polish Tobacco Monopoly. In 1927, the Łucznik Arms Factory was established. World War II led to the destruction of many factories





In 1941, a ghetto was established, housing around 41,000 Jews who were later deported to Treblinka. From 1942 to 1944, partisan battles took place in the city, including clashes between the Home Army (AK) and the German gendarmerie. In November, the People's Guard conducted an attack on a cinema and subsequently on the so-called "Deutsches Haus." On January 16, 1945, the Red Army took over Radom and its surrounding areas.

After the war, in 1950, the Evening Engineering School of the NOT was established, which later became the University of Technology and Humanities. Radom became the capital of its voivodeship in 1975.



On June 25, 1976, worker strikes erupted in protest against the communist government, which were brutally suppressed. In 1990, the city's coat of arms was established and remains in use today. A year later, Pope John Paul II visited Radom.





XXI

Century







